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MISS ALICE TO WED.

CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO, THE MOST FORTUNATE OF MEN.

A Grand White House Wedding in Mid-February—Culmination of Romance Believed to Have Occurred on Ocean Voyage.

There is to be another wedding in the White House, and society at the capital is already looking forward to what undoubtedly will be the most brilliant event in the history of the mansion. It is just about two years since Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, began to lay siege to the heart of the charming daughter of the President, and his attack has been unrelenting. Now he has captured the heart of Miss Alice, and will lead her to the altar in mid-February.

Several times during the last year Mr. Longworth's engagement to Miss Roosevelt was rumored, but it was never confirmed, and the social world began to conclude that a warm friendship was about all that existed between them.

Chance of a Lifetime.

It was when Miss Roosevelt determined to accompany Secretary Taft's party to the Orient that Mr. Longworth apparently saw his crowning opportunity, and he forthwith became one of the party. Throughout the jaunt his attentions to the daughter of the President were more marked than ever before, for in his wooing he had the advantage of being the only courtier in the field.

Though his friends now say that they had observed the glint of a glorious victory in his eyes when he returned from the long voyage, he never confided his triumph to a soul, and the first information of the engagement did not reach society until Mrs. Roosevelt told it to a few personal friends in the White House. Then, of course, society soon heard of it.

Win Tour Europe.

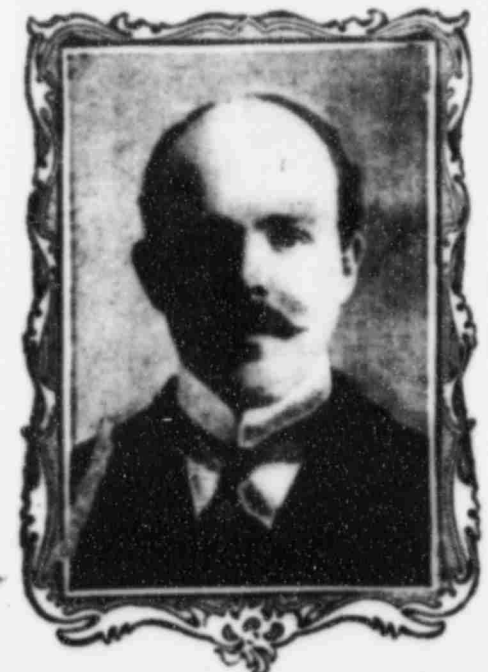
It is expected that after their marriage the distinguished couple will take a leisurely trip throughout Europe. They will, of course, be certain of a splendid reception everywhere, especially in all the capitals of the Old World.

Miss Roosevelt has never been in Europe, although she has had several opportunities and invitations, notably when she was invited by Mrs. White-law Field when Mr. Reid went to England as special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward.

In Paris, too, the Longworths are certain of lavish entertainment, as Mr. Longworth's sister, the Viscountess de Chambrun, lives there.

Miss Roosevelt, who is the only child of the President's first marriage, will be twenty-two years old in February, and is named for her mother, Alice Lee, of Boston, to whom the President became engaged in his college days at Harvard, and whom he married in 1883.

On the death of her mother, one year after the latter's marriage, Miss Roosevelt



HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

He became the charge of her aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, who was then Miss Anna Roosevelt, and to the present day is as much the child of Mrs. Cowles' affection as though she were her daughter instead of her niece.

Her Debut in Washington.

Miss Roosevelt made her debut at a ball given in the great East Room early in January, 1902, since which date she has enjoyed a succession of attentions never before offered any American girl.

At the World's Fair in St. Louis, when she was the guest of Miss Catlin, Miss Roosevelt was admired by thousands who saw her, and was voted a true type of the American girl. Thousands followed her wherever she went, but her demeanor did not indicate that she was any more than a plain American. Her sweet smile completely captivated the throng, and in St. Louis or the West the President's daughter will always be welcome.

Mr. Longworth is the only son of the late Nicholas Longworth, one of the great millionaires of the West. His mother inherited all of the estate of his father.

Wholesome Sort of a Man.

The future son-in-law of the President is an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, as his splendid physical development plainly indicates. He is an expert on the golf links, a cross-country rider, a good marksman with shotgun and rifle, and a veteran fisherman. At Harvard he was a member of the varsity rowing crew, and for three years subsequently rowed in the crew.

He also was a member of the freshman class of the football team, and actively participated in the promotion of college athletics.

Upon the completion of his course at Harvard, Mr. Longworth studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He served as a member of the school board of his home city until elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1899, by the incredibly small majority of 4, being the only Republican elected that year. Subsequently he served in the State Senate until elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and was re-



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turned to the Fifty-ninth Congress by an overwhelming majority. There is a great light in "Nick" Longworth's eyes these days.

What Became of the Change.

Gen. Chaffee was once asked by a soldier to lend him a quarter.

"Didn't you receive your month's pay yesterday?" asked the General.

"Yes," said the veteran.

"Where's your money now?"

"Why I left the post and crossed the ferry with \$15.00. I met a friend, and we had dinner. The bill was \$8.00. Then I bought \$1.00 worth of cigars; then we went to the theatre for \$4.00. After theatre we went down to the Bowery and I spent \$2.00 there."

"That makes \$15.00," said the General. "What became of the other fifty cents?"

The old soldier seemed puzzled, and finally said:

"Why, I must have spent that foolishly."

Easy When You Know How.

A farmer left to his eldest son one-half of his seventeen horses, to his second son one-third and to his third son one-ninth. The executor did not know what to do as seventeen will not divide evenly by neither two, three or nine. In the afternoon a neighbor drove over and learning of the difficulty said, "Take my horse and you will then have eighteen." The executor then gave one-half, or nine, to the eldest son; one-third, or six, to the second son; and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest, and the neighbor took his horse home and ever after called him "Problem" in the morning and "Solution" in the afternoon.

Fence Now Reigns.

After warring for more than a hundred years, in which time thousands of lives have been sacrificed and the greater portion of the Washoe and Pute Indian tribes wiped out, peace has been declared between those tribes. This arrangement was brought about by Capt. Pete, head chief of the Washoe tribe, and Capt. Dave, head chief of the Pute tribe. They met in Reno, Nevada, and through Johnny Kay, Capt. Dave's lieutenant, the two old warriors shook hands and for an hour or more over the pipe of peace discussed the plans that led to the ending of hostilities. Now they are planning a big peace dance. It will take place at Sparks, and for six days both tribes will join in celebrating the big event. The Putes once constituted one of the largest tribes in the Northwest and the Washoe tribe was a close second.

The forestry station at Dodge City, Kansas, is giving away trees at the rate of 500,000 a year. Since the inauguration of tree planting on an extensive scale there have been remarkable changes in the climatic conditions of Kansas.

SENATOR'S DEATH IGNORED.

ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED AT CAPITAL, WHERE HE HAD SERVED MANY YEARS.

Due to Conviction for Defrauding Government of Lands—Both Oregon Congressmen Also Under Indictment Conviction.

All precedent was ignored by the United States Senate in the case of the death of the late Senator John H. Mitchell.

What he must have suffered in his last days—what devils peopled his brain, what repinings of what might have been must have depressed his soul—who can imagine these, let alone tell about them? Napoleon fretting out his proud life on St. Helena never was as unhappy as John H. Mitchell must have been while suffering the stings of humiliation after exposure and conviction came with a suddenness that carried him to the depths of despair. He told more than one Senator who had seen him since his trouble that he would never go to jail.

Had there been attempt to consider resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator Mitchell it is likely that there would have been objection. There is a precedent for such action, for when Senator Frederick, of California, was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, of that State, resolutions of respect were offered in the Senate. They were opposed by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and the resolutions were referred to a committee and never were heard from afterward.

always thought he was until the exposure of his wrongdoing was made, then he must have welcomed death as a happy issue out of all his trouble. He was an old man. He had sounded the depths and shallows of life. He had run the gamut of human emotions. He had felt the glorious thrills of triumph and the pangs of disappointed ambition. He had associated, the world around, with the men who give impetus and tone to the uplifting thoughts of mankind that are hurrying us on to a civilization that will eventually realize the poet's dream of Utopia.

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GHOST POINTS WAY TO GOLD.

Miner's Story of Discovery of Rich Mineral Deposit in Unexplored Canyon.

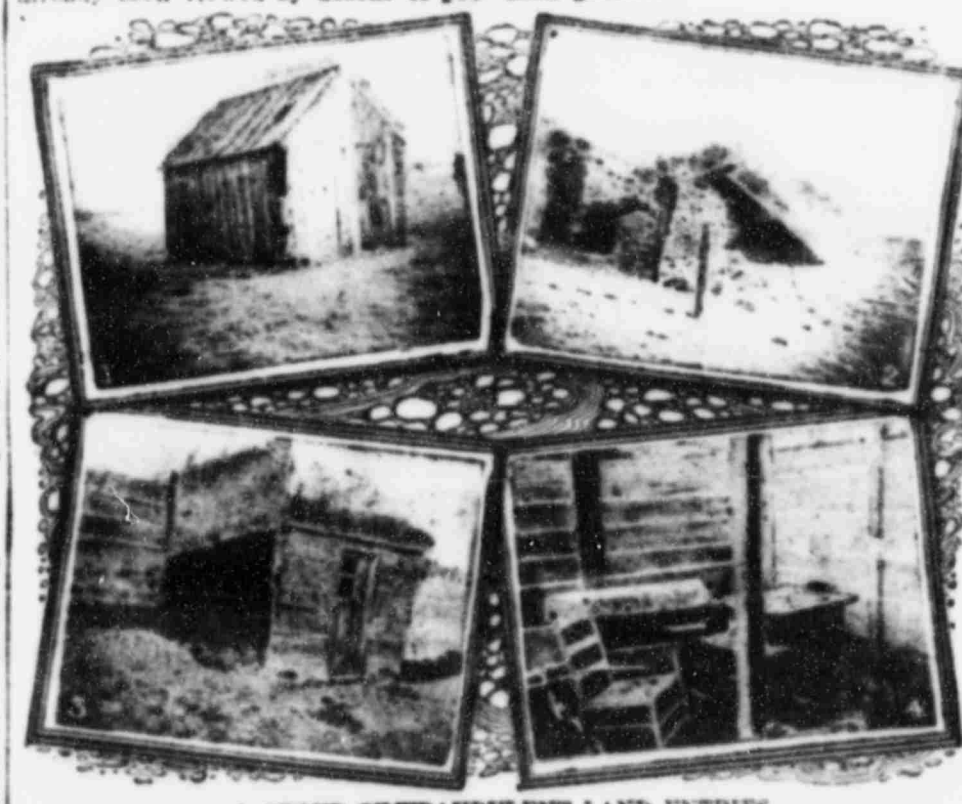
Bringing a large bottle filled with almost pure gold, taken from a ledge long hidden in mountain fastnesses, not a great distance from Seattle, W. E. Bartlett and M. C. Black, both well known local business men, are reported back after a perilous trip to the Cascades.

They, however, was labor richly rewarded, though the story is so interwoven with spiritualism and romance that it is well-nigh incredible. Bartlett is the grandson of D. E. Ingels, a miner of the early '50s in those parts, who was murdered in the hills by his partner. The Bartlett family are spiritualists, and Bartlett declares that his dead and murdered grandfather, through a Portland medium, appeared to him and described how he could find the lost mine and that he would be independent for life.

Bartlett asserts positively that he received specific directions from the spirit of his grandfather how to proceed to the lost mine. Moreover, he was told to select M. C. Black to accompany him. The men will not tell of the location of their find, but say it cannot be reached save by making an extremely dangerous trip and one filled with hardship, especially at this time of the year, when the mountains are firm in winter's icy grasp. In the evening they will return and develop their find.

In a rough and mountainous section, they say, they found a gray quartz ledge, literally filled with precious metal. Small pieces were broken off, pounded up in a frying pan which they had with them and the gold picked out. Should the ledge prove as rich as the samples, or even a quarter as rich, a man could pan out in a week's time enough of the gold to make him wealthy.

As an evidence of their find they have the bottle of gold dust, which has already been viewed by dozens of people.



A GROUP OF FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

Attempts to Hold Government Land Claims Under the Government's North Platte Irrigation Project—Wyoming—Nebraska. Photographed by Government Inspectors.

ple, and assays have been made which prove that the mineral is the real thing.

Hops were introduced into England in 1524 by a native of Artois—the home of the Artesian well. Physicians denounced their use as dangerous and Henry VIII forbade brewers in his kingdom to use hops in making ale.

FOILS THE LAND THIEVES.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF LAND GRABBERS.

Was Earliest and Strongest Advocate of Government Irrigation—Irrigation Work of His Department Highly Successful.

By Richard H. Byrd.

It is rumored that among probable Cabinet changes Secretary Hitchcock is to shortly retire from the Interior Department of which he has been the head since the second McKinley administration. It will be recalled that more or less definite statements as to Mr. Hitchcock's retirement and his probable successors have been of very frequent and regular occurrence, but the reason therefore is probably not hard to find. Mr. Hitchcock has made a very great Secretary of the Interior. He has torn to pieces a vast fabric constructed of steel, not acres, but square miles of the public lands, to grab from the government great tracts worth millions of dollars. The land grabbers have been men in high positions; they have employed perjury, bribery and forgery, to say nothing of more forcible crimes to defraud their country. Their ring was backed by wealthy and influential men and included members of the legislatures, United States Commissioners, special land agents, notaries, etc. The trail even led to the head of the General Land Office, into the national House of Representatives and into the United States Senate. The loose land laws of the country made their task possible if not easy.

Crime in High Places.

Secretary Hitchcock, shortly after he became a member of the Cabinet, had his attention called to evident frauds in the acquisition of government land. He set to work a quiet investigation. It finally culminated in the indictment of great numbers of people and in the recent conviction of a United States Senator and a Member of Congress. Perhaps, though the culmination is not yet. No man knows where the trail may lead next or how much evidence Mr. Hitchcock has and is working up.

It is stated to have been a good deal of a surprise to the wisacres at Washington, and in fact throughout the country, to see the way in which the Secretary of the Interior has "made good" in his land fraud prosecutions. It was never supposed last winter that the government could ever secure a conviction of any Congressman or Senator in Oregon. It was announced that the Secretary had been ill advised and had gotten himself into a deep hole, the outcome of which would be disastrous to himself.

Tried to Have Him Removed.

The Secretary remarked on several occasions that the land frauds were astounding in their magnitude but that he proposed to stop them. He was laughed at but just the same some of the land grabbers began to get a little nervous and the newspaper rumors began, to the effect that Secretary Hitchcock would probably resign in the course of two or three months, after he had fished with certain investigations being made at that time. But the investigations have never been finished. Before one batch of frauds has been disposed of, another sensation has been sprung in some other state so that there has never been a time when a change in the Interior Department would not have been hailed as a victory for the land grabbers.

dent McKinley's administration, were as strong recommendations of this policy as have ever been written. He called attention to the fact that a vast land area was annually being wasted itself throughout the West; that a water supply was needlessly running to the sea which would irrigate 70 million acres of the most fertile desert land in the world, and he called attention to the fact that an irrigated west was capable of supporting the entire present population of the United States. It was not in keeping with the spirit of the times that this great opportunity for home building should be neglected by the nation.

Then when Colonel Roosevelt became President, the irrigation bill was passed and the administration of the law was entrusted to the Interior Department. Mr. Hitchcock was ready. The Geological Survey, a bureau of his department, had been making extensive surveys and in reality, getting ready for such a law, so that work was immediately commenced and instead of eight or ten years of preparation

tion and reconnaissance and surveys, such as has been the history in the great irrigation works of every other country, there are to-day in course of construction, a dozen huge projects, and last June, just three years after the law was passed, the first project was completed.

Of Vast Import to Nation.

Secretary Hitchcock's vigorous work in saving the public domain for home-owners, and in bringing into production a policy for the absolute creation out of a desert nothing of thousands and eventually millions of prosperous American homes is, in reality the greatest work of the generation. The actual benefit of this great internal development and improvement of the nation's property far surpasses the work of any other department of the government.



HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.

The following is the last portion of the report of the President's Public Lands Commission, which was submitted to the President on January 10, 1906.

Grazing Lands.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation and are best adapted to conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always will be, of but little value for grazing. The value of public grazing lands, on the other hand, is estimated at one-fifth of the value of the total acreage of the United States. The exact figure can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which are now grazing one year are almost desert in the other. There are also vast tracts of wooded or timbered land in which grazing is much more important, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands may be used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed. At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open common, free to all citizens, but as a matter of fact, large proportions have been parcelled out by more or less definite contracts or agreements among the various interests. These agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is so let alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productivity, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised. It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productivity upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly exterminated, and it is impracticable even to restore them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your commission were based—First, Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public domain on the part of each member of your commission. Second, Upon the results of careful ex-

Closely connected with the land question in the west is the irrigation question, and since he first came into office Secretary Hitchcock has been an ardent friend of national irrigation. His annual reports, even under Pres-